

## BUMPER FARM CROPS IN 1913

Products Valued at Over Ten Billion Dollars, Department Says

CASH INCOME WAS ONE-HALF OF TOTAL

Room for Lowering Cost of Farm Products to Consumers and at the Same Time Largely Increase the Cash Income Per Farm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Ten billion dollars' worth of produce, \$5,000,000,000 cash income—a bumper year in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of 6,000,000 American farms.

The most successful year of husbandry in the United States brought forth \$5,000,000,000 worth of crops, of which \$2,500,000,000 were represented by cereals alone and \$2,500,000,000 worth of animals sold and slaughtered and animal products.

The value of the 1913 crop is twice as great as that of 1899; more than \$1,000,000,000 more than in 1909, and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops it is estimated that 29 per cent will remain on farms where they are produced and that 29 per cent of the annual production will remain.

On that basis, the cash income is estimated by the department of agriculture at \$2,547,000,000.

But despite a record crop and the fact that the number of farms has increased 11 per cent since 1910, the department does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence.

"Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production," says the report, "it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been any less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, but are very slow to decline if there is overproduction."

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act promptly than either farmer or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless."

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent, in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production."

"This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem, which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as the result of such or-

### THIS WEATHER

Makes the person who has to drive or motor wish he had one of those fur robes I have in stock and makes his horse wish he had bought before one of those street blankets. There is a long winter ahead of us so take time by the forelock and come in now and buy the stuff to keep yourself and animals warm. It pays.—Rexford Benson, Elliot street.

### SMASHING DISHES

Is a specialty of some people and keeping at it long enough means you need a new set for the dining table. In our tremendous stock of crockery and china ware we have some very pretty patterns, some of them stock patterns that we always have on hand. Next time you are thinking of something to send your wife get a nice dinner set.—Emerson & Son, Main St.

### IF THERE IS ANYTHING

About your plumbing that you think is not just as it should be do not take any chances with it in this weather. Something going wrong now will make trouble in large and copious quantities. Better let me look over your pipes before you wake up to find your dining room floor coated with ice or ice cold water.—Pearl T. Clapp, Cox Building, Main street.

### THESE COLD MORNINGS

Makes everyone want a hot drink to start the day right on. Many like a hot cup of tea at supper, too. The better the quality of the coffee and of the tea the better will those hot drinks taste. We have both in all grades and mixtures because we specialize in those things.—Direct Importing Co.

### WE'VE GOT YOUR NUMBER

And those of your neighbors and the number of those who live somewhere else. Those fellows who are re-numbering all the doors in town are getting to you if they have not reached there yet. They have numbers to sell and so have we. We have a wider range to choose from than they have and we sell them right, too.—Mellon Hardware Co.

### A PICTURE MACHINE

One that throws on a screen a greatly enlarged picture and from a photograph is one of the best of home entertainers. They are made in several sizes and at different prices. Just dig out a few hundred postcards you have, get a machine and discover how much fun and entertainment can be obtained out of one of these.—Jordan & Son, Elliot street.

ganization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor and money, which in the aggregate is enormous."

## HEWINS WRITES OF WEATHER AND FUEL

Expects to Burn Two Tons of Coal This Winter—Anthracite Costs \$19.50 a Ton—Wood \$16 a Cord.

George S. Hewins of San Francisco, who was superintendent for the J. G. White Engineering corporation in the construction of the Connecticut river dam at Vernon, supplements a business letter to Brattleboro with some interesting comparisons of weather conditions and the cost of things, in a letter written and mailed at San Francisco Dec. 24, he says:

"You, I suppose, have a healthy coat of snow for Christmas and are enjoying sleighing and possibly skating. It is very different with us here. We shall have roses and chrysanthemums from our own yard on our table tomorrow. We have only recently had our first white frost and today is especially mild, though raining and windy. It is like one of your early September rains."

"We keep our furnace fire going intermittently, and so far have burned about half a ton of coal. Two tons will probably see me through the winter. Some contrast to the winters in Brattleboro, where I burned 12 to 14 tons. Anthracite coal here, however, costs me \$19.50 per ton. Most people use soft coal at \$12 to \$14 per ton, banked with screenings at \$3.50 per ton. Such fuel makes a great deal of gas and the fire does not last over night, so the anthracite is about as cheap and far cleaner. Wood for fireplaces here is oak or eucalyptus. A mixed cord costs \$16."

"Practically all necessities for living cost more here than in the East, though flowers are notably cheaper. Fruits and fresh vegetables in season cost about the same, while out of season they are very expensive."

"Wishing you a most prosperous new year."

"Yours truly,"

"G. S. HEWINS."

## GROUT INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

Ex-President of Brooklyn Borough Alleged to Have Made False Report.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Edward M. Grout, former controller of New York city, once president of the borough of Brooklyn, and a former law partner of the late Mayor Gaynor, was yesterday indicted for perjury at New York. He is accused of having made a false report to the committee of the banks of the resources of the Union bank of Brooklyn, of which he was for two years president. James P. Ashley, cashier of the institution, also was indicted on the same charge. Both waived examination, and were given 10 days in which to plead. Their indictment grew out of an investigation by the state banking department of the affairs of the bank after it closed its doors in April, 1910. The indictment sets forth that the report, which was sworn to by both Grout and Ashley, gave the resources at \$7,000,000, when they were actually but \$4,000,000, overvalued loans and discounts by \$1,000,000 and placed false valuations also on holdings of stocks, bonds and real estate.

## West Point-Annapolis Appointments.

United States Senator W. P. Dillingham has announced the following appointments of candidates to enter the Annapolis Naval academy and the West Point Military academy, as the result of the examination held at Montpelier on December 20: Principal to Naval academy: Philip S. Hayden of Montpelier. There was no second alternate. Styles is a sophomore in the University of Vermont.

Military academy: Principal, Fred A. Platte of West Rupert; first alternate, Allen B. MacMurphy of Burlington; second alternate, Harold W. Torrell of Fort Ethan Allen.

## Speed in Justice.

(Rutland News.)

"The Rutland News comments on the fact that a verdict in the Koch murder case was secured inside of 44 days after the shooting occurred, and calls it a record of which the Vermont judiciary may well be proud. Let us add that justice was even more prompt in disposing of the Foster case. Oct. 26 was the date of this crime, and Foster was found guilty of manslaughter Nov. 11."—Brattleboro Reformer.

Both are most encouraging examples of proper speed in justice. The feeling of dissatisfaction, so prevalent with our judiciary would rapidly disappear if cases generally could be dispatched with the promptitude of those mentioned.

## Heard at the Ball Game.

Mr. Rooter (As Grady takes a long slide to second).—"He's safe! He's safe! He's safe!"

Miss Newton (her first game).—"Oh, I'm so glad. I was sure he must be killed."

Perhaps, after all, it wouldn't stir up the hens any to paste on the roosts. We're clipping the dispatch giving government report that 350,000,000 fish eggs were taken out of Lake Erie last year.

## "A SKIN HEALING WONDER"

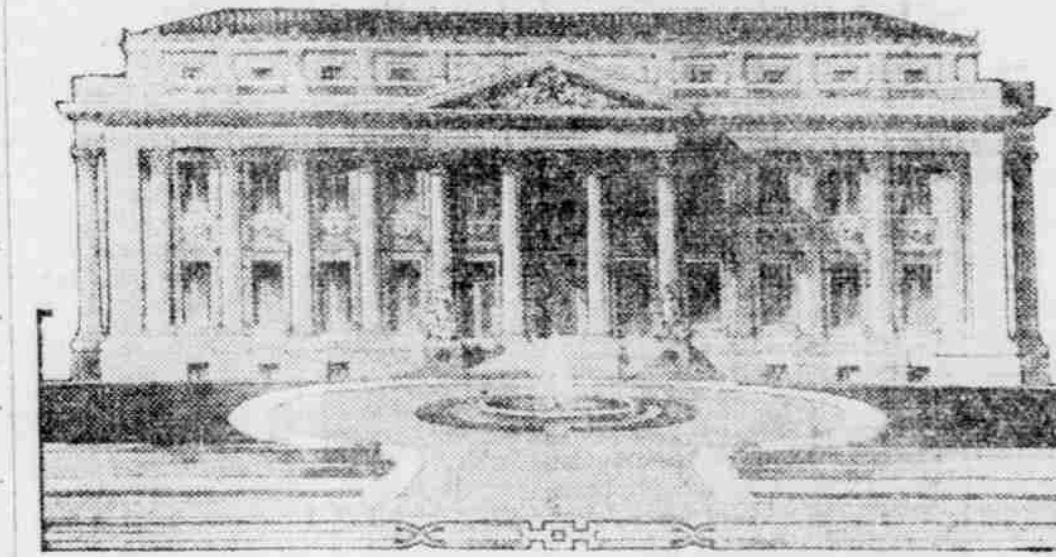
Hattie L. Bourne, Trained Nurse of New Haven, Conn., says: "Comfort Powder is just as all other nurses say, 'a healing wonder.' I always recommend it for chafing, rashes and all skin soreness of infants and children." Get the genuine with signature of E. S. Sykes on box.

## NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING



From a suite of dingy offices in an old rented building Secretary of Commerce Redfield and the employees of his great department have moved into this new building which has been erected for them. It is of the modern type of plain, practical office structures.

## RED CROSS MEMORIAL BUILDING



The beautiful memorial building to the heroic women of the north and south, who during the Civil war ministered to the sick, the wounded and dying, which is to be erected in Washington at a cost of \$500,000. Congress has appropriated \$250,000 of this and the balance will be raised by subscription. The building will house the executive offices of the Red Cross and be the headquarters in America of the Red Cross work.

## BIGGEST CASE IN BANKRUPTCY

Vermont State Company of Pawlet Has Liabilities of \$197,872.13

## HAS BIG ASSETS IN BOOK ACCOUNTS

Question as to the Jurisdiction of Vermont and New York Courts Has Made the Case Famous in State Territory.

What is believed to be the biggest bankruptcy case in the history of the state came to light Saturday when an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed with the United States district clerk at Rutland by Silas Evans, counsel for the Vermont State company. The concern, which has quarries in Pawlet, but offices in Genesee, N. Y., declares liabilities of \$197,872.13, and assets of \$281,351.50. There are 600 creditors.

The schedule of assets and liabilities is in the possession of Referee of Bankruptcy E. H. O'Brien, who will call the first meeting of creditors in his office January 9, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at which time a trustee will be appointed. Until that time the concern is in the hands of a receiver in Genesee.

The assets of the concern are scattered over the country. Among the heaviest creditors are the Williams State company, which concern is said to have \$204,000 at stake. Mrs. F. M. Pierce of Brandon, the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust company of Toledo, O., and the Old Citizens' bank of Ohio, the last being involved more than \$30,000 worth. The Grenville National bank has \$4500 at stake.

As assets the schedule gives \$75,000 real estate, \$39,683 in an equity on a lease, \$49,000 personal property, and \$120,313 outstanding book accounts. A good deal of interest attaches to the case apart from the magnitude of the sums involved, because of a good deal of recent litigation. The partners of the Williams State company, also with offices in Granville and quarries in Vermont were Hugh G. Williams, and Hugh Ellis and Edward Williams, the last three being officers and stockholders in the Vermont State company. Hugh G. Williams sought in this state a dissolution of the partnership and the appointment of a Vermont receiver. The other partners sought a New York receiver for that state, but Judge Frank

L. Fish appointed H. O. Carpenter of Rutland, and this action was sustained by United States Judge James L. Marvin, December 16.

In this fight Hugh G. Williams was represented by M. C. Webster, and the others by State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of New York state and T. W. Moloney. The Williams State company is still solvent.

Having learned that the Vermont state people were preparing to extricate themselves otherwise from their predicament caused for the Williams State company were instrumental in forcing the Vermont State company into bankruptcy.

The questions as to the jurisdiction of Vermont and New York courts have made the case famous in the state territory.

## AN EASY CHAIR

Is just the nicest thing for a long winter evening. We have them in most all shapes, sizes and styles and prices are cut down to the very lowest notch. We had a tremendous picture stock for the holidays and there are some very choice ones left. The prices marked on them will take them off our hands rapidly.—Morgan & Co., Main street.

## WHEN YOU FALL DOWN

It will remind you that if you had come in before and purchased a pair of "Never-Slips" to strap over your shoes or rubbers you would have saved yourself that tumble. They strap on and are readily turned up so that you will not damage floor or carpet when entering a store or house.—Robbins & Cowles, Hardware.

## BEAVER HATS

At \$2 each give you an idea of what bargains I have to show you. Velvet hats are to be had here at prices from \$1 up and I have the finest line of felt and plush hats I have ever shown. When you can have a new hat at such a low price it is a shame to be without one.—Mrs. Buscum, milliner.

## THAT CLOCK YOU WANTED

Is here in the store. Come in and we will prove it to you. Not only is the case right but so are the works and the time. The time is true of watches. Bring in something you have that you wish engraved. We have more time now for that work.—Randall & Clapp, jewelers.

## WON'T BE SORRY.

You will have no regrets or disappointments if you use White Satin Flour. It has a quality that makes your bread and pastry perfect. It costs a little more than some inferior brands, but you will very quickly see the reason. Just try a sack. E. Crosby & Co., for flour and feed.

## IN OUR TOWN.

Have you seen the well dressed men in town who wear immaculate linen? It is almost a certainty they send their laundry work to us, for we do the best work in this part of the country, and we want to convince you that it is a fact. Phone and we will get your bundle.—Brattleboro Steam Laundry, 10 Flat street.

## MURDER RECORD SHOWS DECREASE

Figures for 1912 Show Rate Is Still Very High.

THIRTY CITIES INCLUDED.

Rate Per 100,000 For 1912 is 8.1 Against 8.4 For 1911—Memphis the Worst, With Advance of 11.6—United States Homicide Ratio Is Highest in World, Says Report.

The annual murder record for the United States, while showing a slight improvement over previous reports, still suffers by comparison, according to statistics of homicides published in the current issue of the Spectator. Compilations made by Frederick L. Hoffman show that there were 1,244 homicides in thirty large cities of this country in 1912, a rate of 8.1 per 100,000 of population.

Similar records for 1911 were 8.4 per 100,000. There is a corresponding decrease in the relative number of suicides, equivalent to 0.8 per 100,000, or 4.1 per cent. The highest homicide record reported occurred in 1907, when the rate was 8.8 per 100,000, and the lowest rates were in 1891 and 1897, when 4.2 per 100,000 was the record.

Of the large American cities Memphis, Tenn., with 88 homicides, shows a rate of 64.3 per 100,000, an increase over 1911 of 11.6. It is explained that suburban murders are counted in with the city percentages.

## New York Rate Increases.

The New York city record does not show the same improvement that the average suggests. There were 198 homicides during the year, a rate of 6.8 per 100,000, or an increase of 1.4. For the ten years ended in 1911 there were 1,334 deaths of a homicidal nature, with a rate of 5.4 per 100,000.

The high rate of homicide shown by Memphis is carried out when the cities are taken by geographical groups. Of the thirty cities cited those of the southern group reported 411 homicides, an increase of 4.5 in its rate of 20.2 per 100,000. The eastern cities had the lowest rate, 4.6, or 4.6 per 100,000, while the western group showed 10.8 and the central group 8.9 per 100,000. All these rates showed an increase over the average for ten years.

Of special interest in the tabulations is the inclusion of a record kept by the Chicago Tribune of the causes of homicides from 1908 to 1912. According to this, 48.9 per cent of the whole number was caused by quarrels, while unknown causes were responsible for 14.1 per cent. Liquor is given as the cause of 9.6 per cent of the total, while murders by highwaymen caused 8.5 per cent of the deaths. Jealousy, incidentally, was responsible for the same percentage.

## No Homicides in Reading, Pa.

To Reading, Pa., is given the distinction of having no homicides committed within its limits in 1912, while in Philadelphia there were only twenty-three homicides, a rate of 1.4 per 100,000. For the ten years ended in 1911 Hartford, Conn., had the lowest number of homicide deaths, twenty-six, although Milwaukee showed the lowest rate, 1.9 per 100,000. The largest number of deaths from homicide in the ten years is shown by Chicago, with a total of 1,770.

In support of its comment on the unfavorable record of this country, comparisons are made with the homicide records in foreign cities. In Italy especially, where it is generally assumed that human life is held cheaply, the rate for the latest year available, 1910, is 3.4 per 100,000. A five year average shows a rate of 3.9. In other words, to every 100 homicides in the United States there are only sixty-six in Italy.

London, including only the city proper, shows a five year average of 1.31 per 100,000 as compared with the same average for New York of 6.0. In Paris in 1910 a rate of 3.6 was recorded. The city of Copenhagen, Denmark, is shown as the safest European city, with a record in 1910 of only one homicide and a five year rate of 0.45.

## MOTOR HOSPITAL NOW.

Bureau of Mines Makes New Use of Auto Truck.

A thoroughly equipped motor hospital recently completed for the bureau of mines for use in Pittsburgh discloses a new use for the auto truck, a variation of which might find an application in the work on water supply projects such as the Carlsberg and Los Angeles aqueducts.

The first fully equipped vehicle of the new type includes in its equipment two pulmonary, six oxygen tanks, fifty regenerators and oxygen pump, two stretchers, a life line, a box of explosives, lanterns, tents, fire extinguishers, a complete telephone system and a full complement of hose, axes, saws, miners' tools and medical and surgical supplies. Even the bird and cage used in detecting poisonous gases in mine shafts are to be found in the ambulance.

## Finds Foot Imbedded in Rock.

John Magill, employed in the Lovington mines, near Decatur, Ill., recently unearthed what appeared to be a petrified human foot. It was imbedded in the rock 1,000 feet below the surface.

A hero is often one who does a fool-hardy thing and gets through alive.

## LONDON "PEA SOUP."

Mists and Fogs So Thick That They Turn Day Into Night.

London and Londoners have been the butt of many a good joke, but perhaps the oldest subject of the humorist is the London fog. The mist, which is commonly called "pea soup," dates back to the seventeenth century. There are records as far back as that which indicate that the city suffered even in those days from mists as intense as any of those of today.

In November, 1699, John Evelyn made a note in his diary to the effect that there was "so thick a mist and fog that people lost their way in the streets, it being so intense that no light of candle or torches yielded any direction. Robberies are committed between the very lights which are fixed between London and Kensington on both sides and while coaches and passengers were passing. It began about 4 in the afternoon and was gone by night. At the Thames they beat drums to direct the watermen to make the shore."

Visitors to London in those days were in the habit of making fun of the fog just as the visitors of today. Condemna, Spanish ambassador in Queen Elizabeth's time, said to a friend who was returning to Spain, "My compliments to the sun, whom I have not seen since I came to England."

In Elizabeth's time the burning of coal was prohibited while parliament was in session. So dense were the fogs during the years of 1813 and 1814 that when the prince regent tried to make his way to Hatfield, the home of Lord Salisbury, he could not find his way and was compelled to forego the trip and return to Carlton House, which he reached after a succession of accidents.—New York Sun.

## A WIZARD IN MEMORY.

Scott Could Retain in His Mind Anything He Heard Once.

To his rare good fellowship and his powers of endurance Scott added one other quality, without which his vigorous search for literary material might have been of little use—namely, a most extraordinary memory, which enabled him to retain what he heard and use it many years afterward. James Hogg, the eccentric Ettrick Shepherd, gives a fine instance of this power. One night Scott, with his friends Hogg and Skene, was out on a fishing expedition. "While we three sat down on the bank of a river," says Hogg, "Scott desired me to sing them my ballad of 'Gilman's Clough.' Now be it remembered that this ballad had never been printed. I had merely composed it by rote and on finishing it three years before had sung it over once to Sir Walter. I began it at his request, but at the eighth or ninth stanza I stuck in it and could not get on with another verse, on which he began it again and recited it every word from beginning to end."

"It being a very long ballad, consisting of eighty-eight stanzas, I testified my astonishment, knowing that he had never heard it but once and even then did not appear to be paying particular attention. He said he had been out with a pleasure party as far as the opening of the Fifth of Forth and to amuse the company he had recited that ballad and one of Southey's ('The Abbot of Aberbrothok'), both of which ballads he had heard only once from their respective authors, and he believed he recited them both without misplacing a word."—From Charles S. Oloott's "The Country of Sir Walter Scott."

## Light in a Bookstore.

With many others, I have complained of the ignorance of the bookshop assistants. They are apparently so busied in distributing literature that they have no time to read it. The other day I went into my usual "bookseller's and news agent's" with a usual demand and the extra one, for I had mislaid my copy of the "Apocrypha," a volume always hard to obtain. "And have you the 'Apocrypha' please?" The courteous young lady thought, glanced round. "Let me see," she said. "Is it a weekly or a monthly?"—London Chronicle.

## Precept and Practice.

The Rev. S. E. Kebble tells a good "precept and practice" story. The successor to the living of Charles Kingsley told him that, although Kingsley went all over the country preaching sanitation, his own rectory was found to be in an unhabitable condition, owing to the churchyard draining beneath the drawing room. The succeeding rector had therefore to build a new rectory and lost faith in social reformers.—Pall Mall Gazette.

## Ever Faithful.

"Henry, I believe you are like all the men. When I give you letters to mail you think it's a good joke to carry them for days and days in your pocket."

"Abigail, I give you my word I mail every one of them—eventually."—Chicago Tribune.

## When Clouds Were Dark.

Bill—Oh, yes, I know old Jackson. He was a good sort. He did a very kind action once for me when the clouds were dark and threatening and the world looked so black. Sid—What did he do? Bill—He lent me an umbrella.—London Mail.

## His Daily Slaughter.

"Young Muchash must think that time has more lives than a cat."

## "How so?"

"He kills it regularly every day."—Judge.

Faithfulness yet was never bought or sold.

**Save Money On Rubber Footwear**

When you buy "Ball-Band" Footwear you buy many days of dry, warm feet. "Ball-Band" gives more days' wear than other kinds. It makes satisfied customers—that's why we recommend

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## Central Vermont Ry.

Corrected to September 30, 1913.

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7.00 a.m. Except Sunday. For South Londonderry.

7.20 a.m. Except Sunday. For New London.

9.20 a.m. Except Sunday. For New York.

9.25 a.m. Except Sunday. For South Londonderry.

10.10 a.m. Except Sunday. For New London.

4.00 p.m. Except Sunday. For New London and New York via the Norwich Line Steamers.

6.00 p.m. Except Sunday. Local for South Londonderry.

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Skates 45c to \$1.00

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Greenfield, Mass.

serves a special dinner every Sunday from 1 to 2.30 p.m.

Our Grill room is open from 6.30 to 11 p.m. Special attention given to private and theatre parties.

Centrally located, just far enough from the business center of the town to be delightfully quiet—yet easy access to all business and social interests.

Modern in all its appointments, having 125 rooms (75 with private bath), an ideal hotel for both touring and commercial guests. Conducted on the American and European plans.

## START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT!